

Attorney's Docket No. 1032221-000055

Application No. 10/517,845

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IN THE DRAWINGS:

Attached are Replacement Sheets for Figures 1 and 2 to label them Prior Art.

REMARKS

This Amendment responds to the Office Action dated February 14, 2006 in which the Examiner objected to the drawings and rejected claims 1-5 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b).

Applicant respectfully request the Examiner acknowledge receipt of the certified copies of the priority documents from the International Bureau.

Attached to this Amendment are Replacement Sheets for Figures 1 and 2 in order to label them Prior Art. Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner approves the Replacement Sheets and withdraws the objection to the drawings.

As indicated above, the specification has been amended to include the proper headings and to correct typographical errors. Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner approves the amendments.

As indicated above, claims 1-5 have been canceled without prejudice and new claims 6-12 have been added. The amendments are unrelated to a statutory requirement for patentability and do not narrow the literal scope of the claims.

Claims 1-5 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by *Jonsson* (U.S. Patent 4,754,789), *Kostermeier* (U.S. Patent 4,194,545), *Sandstrom* (U.S. Patent 3,981,337) and *Kokko et al.* (U.S. Patent 5,649,579).

Jonsson appears to disclose in FIG. 1 shows a sector of a disc 10 for a chipper rotatable about an axis (not shown). In the disc 10, which is provided with a wear plate 10', there are a plurality of substantially radially arranged chip openings 11, one of which is shown in FIG. 1. In the trailing edge of the opening 11, as seen in the direction of rotation, there is mounted a tool 12. The tool 12 is mounted by means of a fastening means 13 including a part 14 attached to the tool carrier and,

due to its function, hereinafter referred to as a support part, and a part 15 which due to its function, hereinafter is referred to as clamping part. The support part 14 is intended to be permanently attached to the tool carrier 10, but for practical reasons it is detachably attached thereto, by means of screws 16, as more clearly appears from FIG. 2. The clamping part 15 is detachably fastened to the support part 14 by means of screws 17 (FIGS. 3 and 4). FIG. 2, and in more detailed from FIG. 6, shows the co-operating sectional shapes of the tool 12 and the parts 14 and 15 of the fastening means. (Column 2, lines 35-54). Between the edges, each chip deflecting surface has a recess or groove 27, 28 and 29, respectively, which serves both for engagement with a corresponding protrusion 30 on the support part 14 of the fastening means 13, and as a kerb in case the active edge should be overloaded. Such cases are shown in FIGS. 3 and 8, where the edge 18 has been broken by a stone 31. The support part 15 has a support surface 14' intended to support the clearance surface (in FIG. 5, surface 22) of the inactive edge located underneath the active edge. (Column 2, line 68 through column 3, line 11).

Thus, *Jonsson* merely discloses a disc 10 for a chipper including a tool 12 mounted by means of a supporting part 14 and a clamping part 15. The support part 14 is detachable attached to the tool carrier 10 by means of screws 16. The clamping part 15 is detachably fastened to the support part 14 by means of screws 17. Thus, nothing in *Jonsson* shows, teaches or suggests forcing a knife against a wear plate as claimed in claim 6. Rather, *Jonsson* only discloses tool 12 mounted on clamping part 15 and support part 14. Wear plate 10' shown in Figures 1 and 2 of *Jonsson* does not fasten the knife on the disc.

Furthermore, as shown in Figures 1-3, the wear plate 10' is mounted below the support part 14. Thus, nothing in *Jonsson* shows, teaches or suggests a wear plate having a matching groove to a knife clamp furnished with a bracket as claimed in claim 8.

Also, since wear plate 10' is mounted below the support part 14, nothing in *Jonsson* shows, teaches or suggests a) forcing a knife against a wear plate with a force substantially parallel to the axis of the disc as claimed in claim 6 or b) compressing means exerting a force substantially parallel to the axis of the disc from the disc onto the clamp as claimed in claim 8. Rather, *Jonsson* only discloses that the tool 12 is held via a groove on the support part 14 and that the clamp 15 is bolted to the support plate 14 by a bolt 17 while support part 14 is bolted to the disc 10 by bolt 16.

Kostermeier appears to disclose a cutter block known from Austrian Patent No. 240,032. (Column 1, lines 12-13). A cutter block body 1 of *Kostermeier* comprises recesses 3 directed obliquely to its cylindrical surface 2 and parallel to the axis of. The cutter block, the recesses are evenly distributed over the surface 2 of the cutter block in the peripheral direction and each serves for accommodating one blade 4. The blades are each inserted in a blade holder that is composed of a wear plate 5 and a blade carrier 6. Centrifugal wedges 7, which are spring-mounted, on the one hand press the blade carrier against the wear plate and, on the other hand, press the blade holder formed of those parts to the cutter block body. For fixing the position of the blade 4 relative to the blade carrier 6, a tongue and groove connection 8 is provided between the disposable-reversible blade 4 made of strip steel and the blade carrier 6. The blade holder is connected with a holding ledge 10 by means of

a tongue and groove connection 18, the holding ledge being fastened to the cutter block by means of screws 9 consecutively arranged in the longitudinal direction of the block. Between the screw bodies of the fastening screws 9 and the holding ledge, cup springs 11 are arranged for pressing the holding ledge against the base 12 of a groove 13 that accommodates the holding ledge. With the help of adjusting screws 14 (which act against the fastening screws 9, penetrate the holding ledge and are supported at the base 12 of the groove 13) the position of the holding ledge 10 relative to the cutter block can be precisely adjusted. (Column 2, line 61 through column 3, line 20).

Thus, *Kostermeier* discloses a cutter block as known from Australian Patent No. 240032 (column 1, lines 12-13). Applicant respectfully points out to the Examiner that the cutter block disclosed in the Australian publication is analogous to German Reference DE 1164070, a copy of Figure 1 of the German reference is attached as Attachment 1. As shown in the drawing, the chipper thus disclosed in *Kostermeier* is in fact a drum type of chipper and not a disc chipper as claimed in claims 6 and 8. Therefore, *Kostermeier* is completely different from the claimed invention. In particular, a drum type of chipper has cutting knives fastened on the drum periphery so that the cutting edges are parallel with the rotational axis of the drum. As a result, force is exerted on the elements clamping the knife and the working position are directed more or less radially with respect to the drum. In a disc chipper, the blades are instead on the circular face surface of the disc. The disc chipper construction includes a wear plate covering the face surface from one blade to the next and is usually bolted on the face of the disc and is used as part of the fastening means of fastening the blade to its working position. In other words, the

construction of *Kostermeier* for fastening a blade on a peripheral surface of a drum chipper does not involve the same problems as a disc chipper. Thus, *Kostermeier* is completely different in structure than the claimed disc chipper.

Furthermore, as clearly shown in Figure 1 and discussed in column 2, lines 61 through column 3, line 20 of *Kostermeier*, the fastening force on the knife is not parallel to the axis of the disc as claimed in claims 6 and 8. Rather, the fastening force in *Kostermeier* is in the radial direction to the drum.

Sandstrom appears to disclose a machine, shown in FIG. 1, which comprises a rotor 10 in which are mounted one or more knives 11. The rotor rotates on the axis 41, the illustrated knife 11 moving in the direction 42, and during this rotation the work piece 12 is fed in the direction 43, so that the knife 11 cuts chips from the work piece. In FIG. 2 the knife is shown on a larger scale in cross section perpendicular to the cutting edge 15. It forms an assembly consisting of a cutting insert 13 and a holder comprising support plate 14 and a clamping plate 29. (Column 1, lines 28-38).

Thus, *Sandstrom* merely discloses the structure of a knife. Nothing in *Sandstrom* shows, teaches or suggests how the knife of *Sandstrom* is mounted to the disc. Thus, nothing in *Sandstrom* shows, teaches or suggests a) forcing a knife against a wear plate with a force substantially parallel to the axis of the disc through a clamp having contact to a wear plate as claimed in claim 6 or b) a wear plate fastened on the knife side of a disc, a clamp, a pressing means exerting a force substantially parallel to the axis of the disc from the disc onto the clamp and the knife clamp furnished with a bracket and a wear plate with a matching groove as claimed

in claim 8. Rather, *Sandstrom* merely discloses the knife assembly itself, but not how to mount the knife assembly to the rotor.

Kokko et al. appears to disclose the knife 1 shown in FIGS. 3 and 4 is designed as a turnable knife made of material having a substantially flat cross-section. The clamping elements for the knife 1 comprise, as described in reference to FIG. 1, a knife clamp 2 and a knife spacer 3 for clamping the knife 1 therebetween by means of clamping element 5. The knife clamp 2 is provided with supporting surfaces 11 and 12, which the back surface 6 of the knife 1 is adapted to support against by at least two spaced-apart surfaces 11', 12'. The surfaces 11', 12' are preferably placed in the opposite ends of the knife 1, whereby the knife 1 forms a bended element supported by the ends. (Column 2, line 61 through column 3, line 5).

Thus, *Kokko et al.* merely discloses a knife 11 tightened by means of a bolt 5 from outside of the chipper disc in a direction toward the rotational axis of the disc, i.e., the tightening force is toward the disc rather than outward from the disc. Nothing in *Kokko et al.* shows, teaches or suggests a) forcing a knife against a wear plate with a force substantially parallel to the axis of the disc as claimed in claim 6 or b) compressing means exerting a force substantially parallel to the axis of the disc from the disc onto a clamp as claimed in claim 8. Rather, the tightening force in *Kokko et al.* is opposite the claimed invention.

Since nothing in *Jonsson*, *Kostermeier*, *Sandstrom* or *Kokko et al.* show, teach or suggest the primary features as claimed in new claims 6 and 8, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner allows new claims 6-12.

The prior art of record, which is not relied upon, is acknowledged. The references taken singularly or in combination do not anticipate and make obvious the claimed invention.

Thus, it now appears that the application is in condition for reconsideration and allowance. Reconsideration and allowance at an early date are respectfully requested.

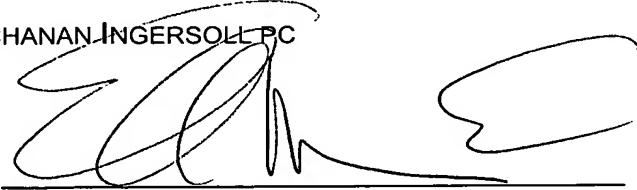
If for any reason the Examiner feels that the application is not now in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact, by telephone, the Applicant's undersigned attorney at the indicated telephone number to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this case.

In the event that this paper is not timely filed within the currently set shortened statutory period, Applicant respectfully petitions for an appropriate extension of time. The fees for such extension of time may be charged to Deposit Account No. 02-4800.

In the event that any additional fees are due with this paper, please charge our Deposit Account No. 02-4800.

Respectfully submitted,

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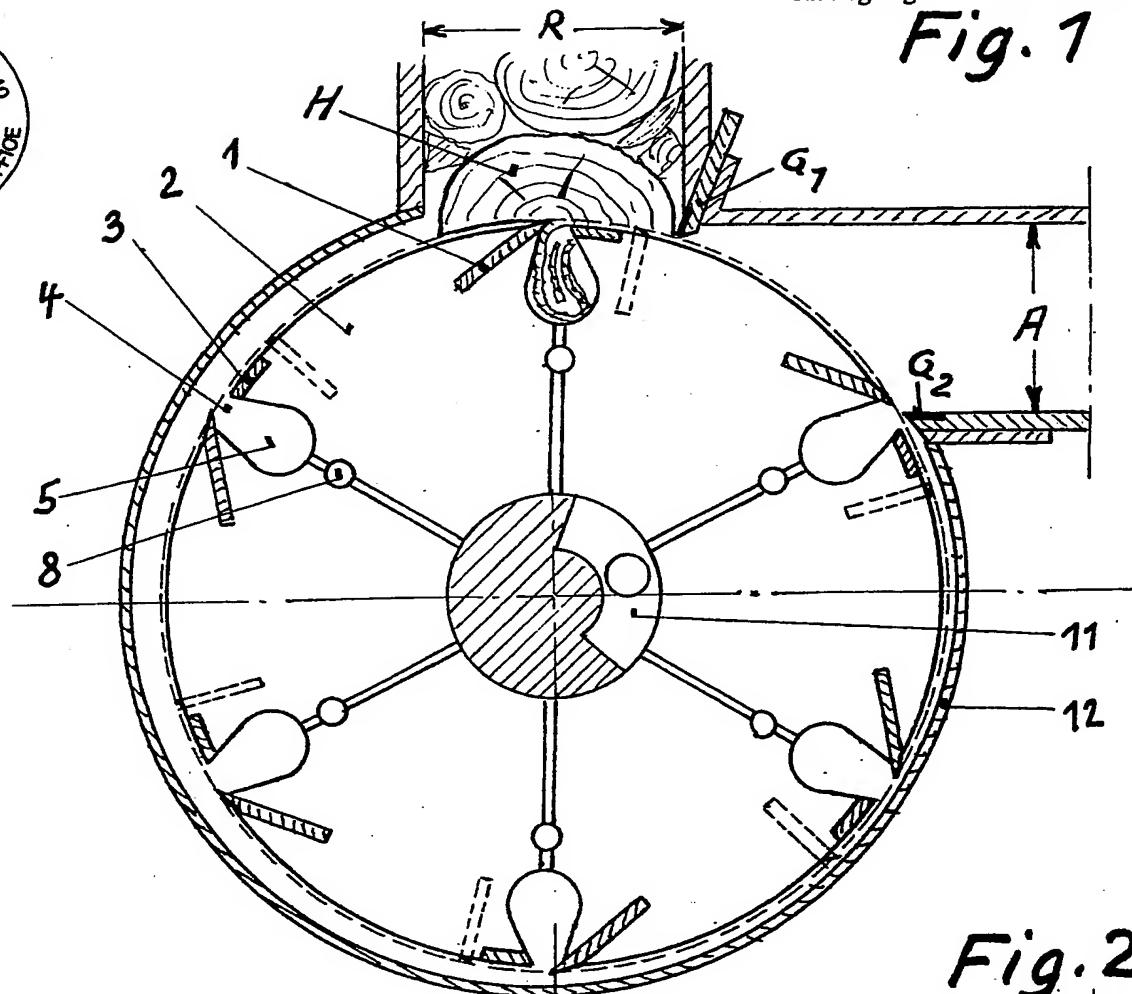
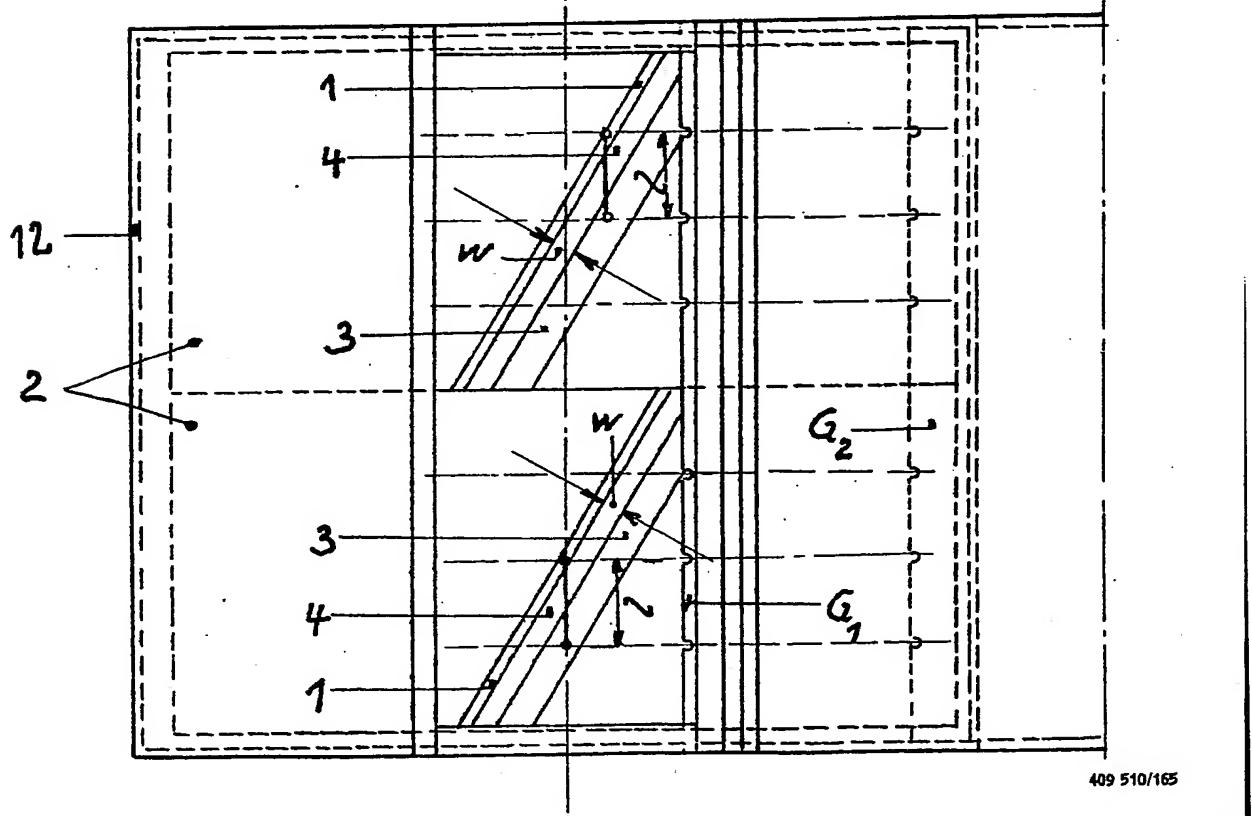


Fig. 1



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